

DOCKS.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIP OWNERS, AGENTS, AND COM-
MANDERS TO INFORMED THAT THE DOCK
COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT at the above
PORT affords every facility, at moderate charges,
for the repair and painting of iron
ships and steamers.

REPAIRING AND PAINTING IRON
SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
has 256 feet length on the blocks, and at
average spring tide can receive vessels of 16
to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, and POWERFUL CRANES.

And an Engineer's workshop with Lathes
and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass
Foundries, Boiler-makers shop, a large Smithy,
and Carpenters and Boat-builders shops.
All appointed by resident European.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can
receive, at spring tides, vessels drawing 15 feet.

Spare Timber, and other Dock-yard material
kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN
for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
At 2317 Avenue, December, 1868.

FOUR DOCK.

THE above granite dock, of 200
feet length, 40 feet wide, is capable of
receiving vessels drawing 13 to 15 feet, as
the state of the tides will allow. The Dock runs
due to the North, and is capable of receiving
the above vessels, and a large Machine
Shop, containing a
WATERWHEEL 12 HORSE-POWER.

DRILLING AND SINKING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., on the premises for
STORAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large
Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug "Wing" is available at
all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at cur-
rent rates, on application to

JOHN C. KEY,
Superintendent
of the Dock.

The list of Charges for lighting or reman-
ing vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & CO., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Shanghai,
&c., &c.

The delivery of the Daily Press from the office
on Wednesday afternoon at 10, and the last
number left the office at 10 1/2.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 25th, 1870.

There can be no doubt as to the justice of
the reparation which, according to the ac-
counts from the North, the French have
demanded for the Tientsin outrages; and it
is regretted, for the sake of the Chinese,
that the Peking Government is either unwill-
ing, or unable, to comply with the demand.
It would not be in any way stretching a
point for the French to have held the Mas-
sacre, backed up as it has been by the whole of
the officials, as, in itself, an act of war; but they
have shown themselves willing to give the
utmost latitude to the Chinese Authorities,
so that, if possible, they might avoid bringing
suffering upon the ignorant and misguided
millions, for the insensibility, deceit and barba-
rity of their rulers. With this object, the
main demands have been the punishment of
the ringleaders and the restoration of the
property destroyed. To the former demand,
the high Chinese Authorities have, up to the
latest date, demurred, thereby giving their
official countenance to the massacre, in which
there is abundant proof, they have all along
been secretly implicated. Their refusal to
punish the ringleaders in the outrage is
equivalent to taking the responsibility of
the action, as no country can possibly
claim consideration at the hands of other
nations, when its Government declares either
that it is so hostile as to be unwilling, or so
effete as to be unable, to inflict punishment
upon those concerned in so atrocious an
outrage.

It seems almost beyond question that,
until they see a demonstration of force, the
Chinese will refuse to grant the demands,
which have been made, and the question
what punishment should be exacted will
thus ultimately rest entirely with foreign
nations, as its execution will be thrown upon
them. If the affair result in war, it is to be
hoped that the punishment of the officials
implicated will be made one of the conditions
of peace. It is certain that nothing short of
this will produce the necessary impression
upon any principle of fairness or reason. That
the officials, who have carefully worked up
the outbreak, should escape, while ignorant
and misguided men have to suffer, will be
contrary to the dictates both of justice and
of sound and far seeing policy. A war, the
demolition of one or two places, and the
sacrifice of a certain number of lives, will
not of itself impress the Chinese with the
one great fact which is absolutely
necessary to teach them, that officials found
to be actually concerned in working up
outrages against foreigners, cannot be
shielded by the higher Authorities, but
must be held responsible for their actions, and
that the natives are rather proud than the
contrary, will be represented as a great triumph
of the Chinese over foreigners.

There are two distinct objects to be sought
in the reparation that must be demanded.
First, the infliction of such punishment as
will effectually quell the present anti-foreign
excitement, and, secondly, obtaining due-
reparation against the like outbreaks in the future.
The former is the most urgent, but the
latter is undoubtedly of the most importance
had the Chinese Authorities been willing
to consent to the punishment of the
ringleaders, it would have been possi-
ble, probably, only to accomplish the
former object; but, as it now seems
they are determined to afford no reparation
themselves, and will be content with nothing
short of forcing foreign nations to go to war
with them, it will, in all probability, be pos-
sible, not only to crush the hostile spirit
which has been worked up by the mandarin,
but to take steps to prevent their getting up
any similar disturbances in future. The ques-
tion which has to be considered then, is this:
How can the first object be attained, in view
of the necessity of obtaining the second?

and, in order to understand this clearly, we
have to consider, what is the cause of out-
rages against foreigners, being committed,
and whether it is possible to effect such
forms, with regard to the present affair,
as will remove that cause.

There can be scarcely any doubt, that the
chief reason of disturbances arising in igno-
rance of the part of the masses and hostility
on that of the officials. The large bulk of
people in China are so profoundly ignorant
of all relating to foreign countries, that they
swallow open-mouthed any falsehood, which
the officials choose to set on foot, or to coun-
tenance. Hence it is easy for the latter to
foster ill-will among the people, and then to
deceive to foreign nations that they are
unable to keep the masses in order. This
hostility on the part of the officials, it is to
be feared cannot be removed, though it can
be easily kept under, if they are made aware
that they will not fail to be punished should
they allow disturbances to arise in their
districts. But this animosity and insensibility
could be rendered almost completely
powerless, if the gross ignorance of the mass
of the people as to foreigners were removed.

Such ignorance must of necessity exist so
long as we are content to occupy the position
which we hold now in the estimation of the
bulk of the Chinese, of being mere adventu-
rers on the seaboard; occasionally
sneaking into the interior, but always glad
if we can escape through the country with
our lives and property. So long as we are kept
in such a position, the Mandarins have every
opportunity of misrepresenting us as kid-
nappers, pirates, and robbers, and the bulk of
the people have no means of ascertaining
the fallaciousness of such statements, so that it
becomes easy at any time for unscrupulous
officials to work upon their ignorance.

The main object, therefore, to be sought,
with a view to a permanent prevention of
trouble with China, is that the bulk of the
people should be enlightened with regard to
the nature of foreign nations and the objects
of foreigners in the country; and the at-
tainment of this end happens to coincide with
one important element in connection with the
object to be immediately sought, namely the
punishment of the offenders in such a way
as to quell the existing hostile feeling. It
may be taken as certain that any punish-
ment will be ineffectual, unless measures be
adopted to make it known throughout China
that it has been inflicted; and it will be
essential that edicts from the Emperor be
posted in all the chief cities giving a true
statement of the circumstances which have
occurred, the punishment that has been
inflicted, and also declaring the rights of
foreigners under the existing Treaties. It
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have any rights in China, and the old rules
prohibiting the propagation of Christianity
are reproduced in the periodical editions
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trading and other relations such as have
proved to the advantage of both nations.

It appears from the proceedings in a recent
case at the Criminal Sessions that there is a
great difficulty in obtaining access to the
books kept by the gambling-house keepers,
a defect which requires to be remedied, if
there is to be any security against wrongful
practices in these establishments. It is
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Now everyone who knows Chinese is aware
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that the books agree with the "Record."
Now everyone who knows Chinese is aware
that men of the stamp of gambling-house
keepers—certainly not the most respectable
persons—would not hesitate to cook up a
statement, if they have time allowed to do
so, to do it in, and if there is to be any super-
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blishments, it should be distinctly under-
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failing to comply with this rule, should be
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ness which, considering that all the money
derived from gambling does not benefit the
Colony, is hardly to be excused. It is to be
hoped that public opinion, if duly aroused,
will be able to effect such reforms as will
remove that cause.

There can be scarcely any doubt, that the
chief reason of disturbances arising in igno-
rance of the part of the masses and hostility
on that of the officials. The large bulk of
people in China are so profoundly ignorant
of all relating to foreign countries, that they
swallow open-mouthed any falsehood, which
the officials choose to set on foot, or to coun-
tenance. Hence it is easy for the latter to
foster ill-will among the people, and then to
deceive to foreign nations that they are
unable to keep the masses in order. This
hostility on the part of the officials, it is to
be feared cannot be removed, though it can
be easily kept under, if they are made aware
that they will not fail to be punished should
they allow disturbances to arise in their
districts. But this animosity and insensibility
could be rendered almost completely
powerless, if the gross ignorance of the mass
of the people as to foreigners were removed.

Such ignorance must of necessity exist so
long as we are content to occupy the position
which we hold now in the estimation of the
bulk of the Chinese, of being mere adventu-
rers on the seaboard; occasionally
sneaking into the interior, but always glad
if we can escape through the country with
our lives and property. So long as we are kept
in such a position, the Mandarins have every
opportunity of misrepresenting us as kid-
nappers, pirates, and robbers, and the bulk of
the people have no means of ascertaining
the fallaciousness of such statements, so that it
becomes easy at any time for unscrupulous
officials to work upon their ignorance.

The main object, therefore, to be sought,
with a view to a permanent prevention of
trouble with China, is that the bulk of the
people should be enlightened with regard to
the nature of foreign nations and the objects
of foreigners in the country; and the at-
tainment of this end happens to coincide with
one important element in connection with the
object to be immediately sought, namely the
punishment of the offenders in such a way
as to quell the existing hostile feeling. It
may be taken as certain that any punish-
ment will be ineffectual, unless measures be
adopted to make it known throughout China
that it has been inflicted; and it will be
essential that edicts from the Emperor be
posted in all the chief cities giving a true
statement of the circumstances which have
occurred, the punishment that has been
inflicted, and also declaring the rights of
foreigners under the existing Treaties. It
is, therefore, the duty of the Chinese Govern-
ment, not to allow even that foreigners
have any rights in China, and the old rules
prohibiting the propagation of Christianity
are reproduced in the periodical editions
of the Chinese Laws published for the
information of the people. It is clear, there-
fore, that there can be no security so long as this
is the case.

The chief objects, therefore, to be at-
tained are, first, the creation of the rig-
hts of foreigners in the outrage; secondly, that
be taken to have the fact distinctly known
throughout the country; and, thirdly, as a
means of preventing future outbreaks, that
the rights of foreigners be declared through-
out the land, and their status officially
recognised. Together with this last step,
it would be desirable that measures were
also adopted for the permanent security of
foreigners in the interior, so that the masses
of the people, by having trading and other
ordinary relations with Europeans, may be
gradually enabled to form truer ideas, and
may no longer, from ignorance and prejudice,
fall the prey of designing and unscrupulous
officials. This end could possibly not be
accomplished otherwise than by something
in the form of an armed occupation
of some of the leading places in the
interior; but if such a step were taken,
and security, not only to Europeans, but
also to the natives, so afforded, there can be
no question that it would be the best thing
that could happen for the interests of foreign
nations, and of China herself. It will, as
already shown, be essential that measures be
adopted to secure that the masses in China be
made properly aware of the punishment which
has been inflicted for the Tientsin outrage,
and it might not be impossible to do this in
such a manner as to secure a more extended
and more friendly intercourse between for-
eigners and the Chinese people, who if not
worked upon by designing and unscrupulous
officials, are not imbued with any active
animosity to Europeans, but have always
shown themselves willing to enter upon
trading and other relations such as have
proved to the advantage of both nations.

It appears from the proceedings in a recent
case at the Criminal Sessions that there is a
great difficulty in obtaining access to the
books kept by the gambling-house keepers,
a defect which requires to be remedied, if
there is to be any security against wrongful
practices in these establishments. It is
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